

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

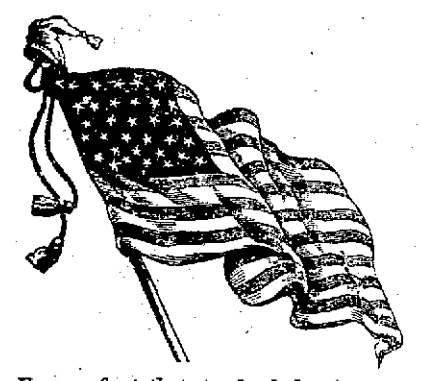
NUMBER 66.

The Daily Gazette,  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING, BY THE SQUARE.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Twelve lines each matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.  
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Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

## Death of Mr. Douglas.

A rumor is current in our streets, that Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, died last night, at the Tremont House in Chicago. The nation, (at least the loyal portion of it,) will mourn the loss of a great man and a true patriot. At this crisis in the affairs of our country, there is scarcely a citizen whose life and services are more needed, or whose decease will be more universally regretted.

## England Showing her Teeth.

This country never gets into any trouble, foreign or domestic, without experiencing the unfriendly disposition of the governing classes in England. That the aristocracy hate us, is but natural, as our republican form of government, and its success, is a perpetual protest against their usurpation that it is the divine right of the first families to rule the people.

We have now a great rebellion on our hands, and the opportunity of showing their hostility to us cannot be lost by the English lords. If they had as much power as they possessed one hundred years ago, we would see them take an open and active part against us; but we have hopes that the people of England will not permit their rulers to interfere actively against us.

The assumption of Lord John Russell that "the southern states of America must be treated as belligerents," is variously commented upon by the English press, but generally against us, and in favor of the right of the south to issue letters of marque and reprisal.

The London Post quotes Judge Story, in a case arising out of a civil war between Spain and her South American colonies, in which the latter were said to be entitled to the rights of belligerent nations. The Post says the federal government cannot justly take offense that this doctrine should be admitted and recognized in the present crisis; but it declares that it is the policy of England to abstain from interference, except when "British interests" need protection. Certainly, it may be expected that John Bull will look after his "interests," without caring much what stands in his way.

The London Times insists that in our defense, heretofore, of the rights of neutrals on the seas, we have conceded our case away. They argue from the point that the Southern Confederacy is a power, and must be recognized as such; whereas, it is no more a power among nations than Ireland, or the East India rebels were. If we had proposed to treat them as having the right of belligerent nations at war with another nation, what would England have said? It is just as easy to guess as to foretell the answer of our government: Treat these rebels as a nation, and we will treat you as an enemy.

The Manchester Guardian says that "Mr. President (?) Davis stands, in the eye of international law, as we interpret it, in the same position as Mr. President Lincoln," and that "the Southern Confederacy, being totally destitute of any regular naval force, and with the navy of the government against which it is now in arms."

The London Herald prophesies war between England and the United States, on account of the blockade of the American ports, and the stoppage of the supply of cotton.

The London Post declares that the complicated questions "will have to be treated with more than usual care and consideration," and that "a very considerable increase in about to be made in the British force in America, to be used in the natural duty of protecting the ships and trade of Great Britain."

The whole pile of the question lies in the supply of cotton; and all this quoting of international law means, is that the spinners want cotton, and that England's aristocrats are glad of an opportunity to use their power against democratic America, in her present struggle for existence. Let these two "British interests" unite against us, if they will, and it will be seen how much cotton they will get. If they take part against us, we will burn every bale of cotton in America, free every slave, fill the seas with privateers, attack England wherever her "interests" are found, unite her enemies against her everywhere, and endeavor to demonstrate to her that her "interests" in a year's supply of cotton are not worth the consequences of the acts of hostility which she evidently meditates against us.

## Legislative.

In the assembly, on Friday, the bill of Mr. Ellis, giving to the families of volunteers \$5 per month while in the service, was passed under suspension of the rules.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing vote of the two houses as to six or five regiments, made a report unanimously in favor of six. Agreed to by the assembly.

The senate bill authorizing counties, cities and towns to raise money by tax to support families of volunteers, was also passed under suspension of the rules.

The select committee reported a bill to enroll and organize the militia of this state. This bill contains 117 sections, was not read, being passed under the suspension of the rules.

The bill giving \$10,000 to the governor for a contingent was passed.

The bills to provide for the purchase of arms and equipments by the state, and the bill to prevent rendering aid to rebels, were passed.

## Blockade of the Ports of the Southern Confederacy.

In the British house of commons on May 6, Mr. Gregory said that in consequence of the news which had arrived from America since he had given notice of his question on this subject, he had been obliged to alter its wording. Mr. Lincoln had proclaimed a blockade of the ports of the seven confederate states, and therefore it was necessary to ask a question with regard to two other states which were in an attitude of hostility to the United States, although they did not belong to the south. He had to ask the noble lord the foreign secretary, first, whether any attempt of the government of the United States to levy duties on foreign vessels outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, before such vessels broke bulk, would not be an infringement of international law, and if so, whether our minister at Washington had received instructions to that effect; secondly, whether the government of the United States had been informed that a blockade of any port of the southern confederate states, unless effective, will not be recognized? Thirdly—the government of the United States having refused to relinquish the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, the seven southern confederate and sovereign states having become to the United States a separate and independent foreign power, whether her Majesty's government recognized the right to issue letters of marque, and if so, whether our minister at Washington had been notified to that effect? [Hear, hear.]

Lord John Russell.—In regard to the honorable gentleman's first question, I have to say that having consulted the Queen's advocate with respect to federal dues to be collected outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, he stated to me that the answer to such a question must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case, and such an attempt to levy dues would be according or contrary to international law. Of course, no instructions on that subject have been sent to her Majesty's minister at Washington; but Lord Lyons is of the opinion that such an intention would be impracticable, and would not be likely to be effective. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the honorable gentleman's second question, whether the government of the United States have been informed that a blockade of any port of the southern confederacy, unless it were effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our minister on that subject. It is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it were an effective blockade. [Hear, hear.]—and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between her Majesty's government and the government of the United States on that point.

With regard to the honorable member's next question, as to the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, I must, in the first place, wait for more explanation; and in the second place, reserve part of the answer which I have to give. With respect to belligerent rights, in the case of certain portions of a state being in insurrection, there was a precedent which seems applicable to this purpose in the year 1825. The British government at that time allowed the belligerent rights of the provisional government of Greece, and in consequence of that allowance the Turkish government made a remonstrance. I may state the nature of that remonstrance, and the reply of Mr. Canning:

"The Turkish government complained that the British government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that the British government was subject to rebellion no national character could properly belong." But the British government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that "the character of belligerency was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency, acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, entitled that population to be treated as a belligerent, and, even if their title were questionable, rendered it the interest, well understood, of all civilized nations so to treat them; for, when they were the alternative of power or anarchy, that which you will which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with its corsairs, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent or dealt with as a pirate; which latter character, as applied to the Greeks, was loudly disclaimed." In a separate despatch of the same date (12th of October, 1825), Mr. Stratford Canning was reminded that when the British government acknowledged the right of either belligerent to visit and detain British merchant vessels having enemy's property on board, and to confiscate such property, it was necessarily implied as a condition of such acknowledgement that the vessels detained before an established court of prize, and that confiscation did not take place until after condemnation by such competent tribunal. The question has been under the consideration of the government. They have consulted the law officers of the crown. The attorney and solicitor general, and the Queen's advocate and the government, have come to the opinion that the southern confederacy of America, according to those principles, which seem to be to be just principles, which seem to be as a belligerent. [Hear, hear.] But further questions arise out of that question, with respect to which we are still in doubt—as what are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations in consequence of the declaration of Paris; and those questions being of a difficult and intricate nature, have not yet been determined upon. They are still under the consideration of the government, and will be still further considered before any declaration is made to other powers. [Hear, hear.]

Among those who were driven from the south, is a brother of Gov. Randall, who was engaged in business at Memphis, and when the Governor's speech at Cleveland was received there, he found it healthy to leave very suddenly, leaving his property and business in the hands of the secessionists. Such things must cease,

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The confederate states commissioners had an interview with M. Thiers on the 13th. Bourse higher. Rentes 69.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, May 24.

The war is carried into Africa. The advance movement foreshadowed in my last night's despatches has been made. Fifteen thousand troops crossed into Virginia last night, and are now occupying Arlington Heights and Alexandria. Nine regiments of infantry (four New Jersey regiments, the seventh, twelfth and twenty-fifth of New York, one from Michigan, and one of the District militia), together with two companies of cavalry and one battery of artillery, proceeded by four companies of picked regular infantry, crossed over the Long Bridge for occupation of Alexandria, and six regiments of infantry together with a similar complement of cavalry and artillery passed over Georgetown bridge for the occupation of the Heights of Arlington. The former body was under command of Gen. Mansfield, and the latter under Gen. McDowell. The troops commenced moving shortly after midnight. Precisely at two o'clock the crossing of the main bodies began over the bridges, the Virginia ends of both having been secured at an early hour by an advance guard. The movement was conducted with the utmost quickness and promptness, all the troops passing over in less than two hours. Very few knew of the grand night expedition, and the departure of the troops was only witnessed by few. It was a grand and impressive spectacle.

I was out on horseback all night but found it impossible to get permission to cross with troops, Senator Chandler of Michigan, being the only civilian allowed to cross. At two o'clock, however, a report was received from the commandant of the capital, that no opposition had been offered, and that the road to Alexandria was open. Troops were expected to have possession of the town before five, a. m. Troops took rations for only two days, along, but provisions will be sent cross in large quantities to-day. I can state on the highest authority that the government does not intend to move an army on Richmond at present, but merely to add to the security of the Capital by occupying positions, the possession of which will give us control of the railroads, and the seat of government. The control of the seat of government. The control of the seat of government. The control of the seat of government.

The Delta's Montgomery despatch says a letter has been received from Yancey, who does not doubt the success of his mission. The 13th proximo is appointed as a day of fasting and prayer.

SENATE PASSED RESOLUTIONS THAT KENTUCKY will not sever her connection with the national government, nor take up arms for either belligerent party, but arm herself for protecting peace within her borders, extending her services as a mediator to effect just and honorable peace.

WASHINGTON, May 24. Intense excitement was created here by the assassination of Col. Ellsworth. Bells were tolling, crepe on doors and flags at half mast. Col. Ellsworth was shot in the back by one Jackson, proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria. Jackson was instantly killed by Francis D. Brunell, of Troy, a member of the Zouaves. Ellsworth's body is lying in state at the navy yard.

President Lincoln, who was a warm and personal friend of Col. Ellsworth, is deeply affected by his death. Government is in possession of startling information from Baltimore that certain prominent pretended Union men, who in the presence of U. S. troops, profess devotion to the Union, are secretly working for secession. Their names and accurate information about them and their plans, are in the hands of the administration.

About 10,000 troops crossed the Potomac, and are now in Virginia. The New York 7th regiment are holding Arlington Heights, and the 69th are throwing up breastworks there.

Sherman's light artillery command the Maryland shore, above Georgetown, and will repel any attack by forces moving from Harper's Ferry. A body of Virginia cavalry and 40 horses, were captured without bloodshed. It is reported that the steamer Mr. Vernon narrowly escaped sinking before she reached Alexandria from injuries inflicted on her at the navy yard, probably by secessionists.

It is believed that simultaneous movements were made by government forces last night at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. Our government has secured for the next 3 months a monopoly of all arms and cartridges manufactured of Great Britain which are permitted to make arms for foreign states. This will show England that in putting down this rebellion there will be no half way work.

Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to-day discontinuing the transmission of U. S. mails in Virginia and other seceding states and annulling contracts for the same. Tennessee is exempted from the operation of the order for the reason that that state has not yet formally seceded. Contractors will be immediately notified of this.

WASHINGTON, May 24. Three thousand troops are now on Arlington Heights with a battery. There is another on each end of the long and chain bridges, and one at Alexandria.

It is said that Gen. Sanford will command the advancing troops in Virginia. There are altogether 18,000 troops in the advancing army.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 24. Gov. Yates and Senator Trumbull of Ill., arrived here this morning. The three governors, viz: Dennison of Ohio, Yates of Illinois, and Morton of Indiana, had a long conference to-day, the result of which has not been made public.

Gen. McClellan and the three governors reviewed the regiments of United States troops and two regiments of state troops this p. m. General McClellan expressed great surprise at the proficiency of the troops, and was highly gratified at their advancement. Gov. Morton has appointed Hon. Wm. Cambach Lieut-Colonel of the 13th regiment.

NEW YORK, May 24. Several boxes containing bowie knives, revolvers and flasks, for St. Louis, have been seized at a house in Fulton street. The Elina has arrived; breadstuffs steady; provisions steady.

LONDON, May 16. Consols closed at 91½ @ 91¼ money, and 92 percent. Bank rates advanced to six percent.

Corn has an advancing tendency. The Elina's advices are four days later than the Persia. The British government issued a proclamation warning subjects against engaging in the war in America, and declaring intention. The government remains neutral and warns British subjects that if they enter military service on either side, join ships of war or transports, or attempt to get recruits or fit out vessels, or endeavor to break any blockade lawfully and actually established, or carry soldiers' dispatches, or materials contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of government. The first steamer from Liverpool to New Orleans is advertised for August. France was about to send a fleet to America to protect her interests.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, May 24.

Special to Herald.—The steamer Norfolk has arrived.

Gen. Butler left Fortress Monroe yesterday, with 4,000 troops in propellers, and landed them near Lind Haven.

An officer just from Washington says that the war department received to-day accounts of the erection of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk, and there were 10,000 troops between Norfolk and Sewell's Point.

A gentleman from Richmond yesterday says there are 12,000 there, and that they are arriving in every train. Four regiments from North Carolina arrived while he was there, and two from South Carolina on the same train. He started on, but they turned off at Taylorsville, which would take them to Gordonsville, and they probably went to Culpepper.

The presence of Genl Johnston at Harper's Ferry is confirmed. Two Kentucky regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks yesterday. They were throwing up entrenchments on the Heights last night.

Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill, marched through the streets of Baltimore this p. m., and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Fort McHenry.

NEW YORK, May 24. The ship North Carolina from Havre for Norfolk has arrived here as a prize to the Minnesota.

Schooner Tropic Bird, under British colors, and Pioneer owned in Richmond, have been captured and are enroute here. Latest by telegraph to Queenstown.—Liverpool market.—Breadstuffs firm with partial advance. Flour steady, extra state 28s 6d @ 29s 3d. Wheat firm, red western advanced 2d and quoted at 11s 6d @ 12s 10d.

LIVERPOOL SCREW STEAM FRIGATE Mercury, 40 guns, has sailed for an American station.

In British parliament, Lord Woodhouse stated that the government of Spain, at the request of the inhabitants, had accepted the annexation of the island of San Domingo to her possession, and that government had given assurances that African slavery should not be re-established in that island.

The cotton growing company of Jamaica has determined to plant several thousand acres forthwith, so that the crop may be delivered in Manchester before the end of the year.

There were vague rumors current that England and France agreed to recommend Austria to send a fleet to California for territorial and money considerations. The Sultan of Turkey was also to receive a money consideration.

Spain has ordered six new frigates of the first class, in order that she may be superior on sea to the American flag. It is authoritatively said that negotiations for the withdrawal of French forces from Rome are approaching a conclusion.

BOSTON, May 23. The steamer South Carolina sailed last night for Fort Pickens, taking a crew of 75 men, also 100 seamen for the fleet, to supply places of those whose enlistment has expired; also took out several ten millionaires, rifle cannon and other war munitions.

BALTIMORE, May 23. No trains run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night or to-day. Eleven engines and a large number of cars have been detained at Harper's Ferry.

Forty-nine men employed on trains have been arrested at Harper's Ferry and are now in jail.

It is rumored that liberties are now going on at Harper's Ferry, but nothing definite as yet.

The steamer Adelaide arrived last night from Fort Pickens, taking a crew of 75 men, also 100 seamen for the fleet, to supply places of those whose enlistment has expired; also took out several ten millionaires, rifle cannon and other war munitions.

Fortress Monroe, May 24. Gen. Butler suddenly made his appearance yesterday in Hampton at the head of the Vermont regiment, on a reconnoitering expedition. The rebels attempted to burn the long bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the advance guard. To-day, Friday, he extends a reconnoissance several miles up the peninsula, between James and York rivers. The Troy and Vermont regiments have camped near Hampton.

The Harriet Lane has gone to Charleston. The blockading squadron off Fort Monroe consists of the Minnesota, Cumberland, Texas, Star, Monticello, Quaker City, and other small craft. There are several prizes in the harbor. Upon the arrival of the frigate Mississippi it is expected that active operations will be undertaken against Sewall's Point. In action of last Sunday three of the four guns were dismantled, and at least half a dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain 13 guns.

The Michigan regiment is expected soon from Washington, also several regiments from New York.

NEW YORK, May 25. A contract has been made for 18 field cannon for Gen. Sickles' brigade.

SANDY HOOK, May 25. Great Eastern passed over the bar this morning, outward bound.

WASHINGTON, May 24, 12 P. M. Times' despatch says a gentleman just arrived from Alexandria says the Fire Zouaves have commenced executing their threats of vengeance. They have already shot three violent secessionists. People at Alexandria, who are sympathizers with Jackson, have been compelled to flee for their lives.

WASHINGTON, May 24. Tribune's despatch.—A secessionist citizen from Fairfax says in his district 79 votes were cast for Union and 31 for secession. At Alexandria, where the usual vote is 1900, there were only 800 votes for secession and 50 for Union. Grafton, Roseburg, Portland and New Creek, went 1,738 against secession and 66 for it.

The state department has received no despatch whatever from our legations abroad. The assertion that Great Britain refused to accept our recognition of secession is a fiction devised and published for mischievous purposes.

WASHINGTON, May 25. Western Virginia is an exception to the order of the postmaster general for stopping the mails in the seceded states. Every facility will be afforded for postal accommodation in this section. There is a great deal of coal on the way from Cumberland, Md., to Tidewater. The principal or only difficulty in the way of which is the refusal of rebel troops at Harper's Ferry to allow it to pass.

Nothing of moment took place at Alexandria last night.

Nothing of moment took place at Alexandria last night. The government has sent out advance parties to take measures regarding railroad bridges, &c., so as to impede the advance of the confederate troops. Col. Ellsworth's remains were this morning conveyed to the East room of the President's house, where they lay in state.

## The Markets.

NEW YORK, May 25.

Flour market a shade firmer, sales 3800 bbls at 6,00s, 15 for super, 5,00s, 10 super western. Receipts of wheat 45,612 bu, market fully 1/2c per bushel better, chiefly for medium and good grades, sales 75,000 bu at 1,21s, 22 Mil. club.

(Special despatches to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, May 23.

Passengers from Old Point to-day say that extraordinary preparations are being made at Fortress Monroe to attack Sewall's Point. There are 6,000 southern troops assembled. It was expected that the engagement would be commenced to-day by land and water. Gen. Butler commands the forces outside the fortress.

There is scarcely a doubt of a serious conflict in that region. If it is not already raging it very soon will be. The Virginians are eager for the fray.

A large secession sword factory in Richmond has been burnt by parties opposing secession.

The foreign ministers at Washington express great satisfaction at the loyalty of the federal troops there. A special banner of despatches from Lord John Russell has reached Washington. It is supposed they relate to letters of marque.

There are now over forty thousand troops at Washington, and they are generally well satisfied. There are about four thousand soldiers in and around Baltimore, besides two thousand in Fort McHenry. Merchants here are receiving letters daily from southern merchants to forward their goods and produce at any price for cash, but it is impossible to comply. Business is very dull. The price of nearly all commodities are unchanged.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The secretary of war has sent to the governors of the different states a circular, of which the following is a copy:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 22.

DEAR SIR: By reference to congressional orders No. 15 of the war department, appended, a copy of which I herewith forward you, giving a plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the president, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from colonels down to second lieutenants, are appointed by the governors of states.

Having thus confined to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your state, you will at least, excuse this department for impressing upon you in advance the necessity of absolute adherence in your appointments to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General-in-Chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you.

1st. To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of sound health.

2d. To appoint no one to a lieutenant, second or first, who has passed the age of 22 years, or to a captain over 30 years, and no appoint no field officer, major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel, unless a graduate of the United States military academy, or known to possess military knowledge and experience, who has passed the respective ages of 35, 40 and 45 years.

This department feels assured it will not be deemed offensive to your Excellency to add this general counsel that the higher the moral character and general intelligence of the officers so appointed the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective states.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

PERSPECT OF RELIEF.—The business men of Chicago will be glad to learn that officers of the State Bank of Indiana were in the city yesterday for the purpose of sending out some of their resources for currency for immediate use. We learn that the State Bank of Iowa also has a plan under discussion for throwing a large amount of its currency into produce bills, for sending forward the remainder of the crop.—Chicago Tribune.

AN INCIDENT OF 1812.—In a speech delivered at Newark, Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, in answer to a charge of cowardice made against Gen. Scott, producing a document which was sworn to a few years since, as part of the evidence of a soldier at Lund's Lane, who stated in his affidavit that Gen. Scott, after he was wounded, rode to where the soldier was stationed, "his neck, breast and arms in a gore of blood, which ran down his legs, and trickled from his boot upon the ground," and said to the soldier, "I am wounded and very weak. I want one of your own men to get up behind me and hold me up my horse." A young man threw down his musket, and at







